

LAUDS GREEN MOUNTAINS

"The Churchman's" Appreciation of Vermont Scenery.

An interesting and instructive article on the subject by the Rev. John L. Sewall of Worcester, Mass.

An appreciation of the Green mountains has just appeared in the September issue of "The Churchman" which, from its intelligent and sympathetic handling of the subject and its choice mountain pictures, will give added impetus to the movement now under way to give Vermont its true rank among the United States of the East. The article, entitled "The Call of the Mountains," written by the Rev. John L. Sewall of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Sewall has spent many vacations at his lake shore camp near St. Albans, so knows not only the lake features of Vermont and the distant charm of the Green mountains but knows the intimate charm as well as he has climbed the peaks and trodden the Long Trail so speaks understandingly.

The article begins with a review of the effect of the mountains upon the people of Vermont and the effect was most unfortunate. The mountains were barriers that divided the State into little communities and fostered an exaggerated spirit of independence which kept Vermont from realizing in the fullest that true condition of Statehood which can only come from interdependence. This topographical condition, as Mr. Sewall points out, brought about a paradox for Vermont developed its centers at its circumference.

Where the Green mountains have been a liability to the State, they are now to become an asset, and full credit is given to the Green Mountain club for its opening up the Green mountains by the Long Trail which now covers three-fifths of the distance between the Massachusetts and Canadian borders of Vermont. That the route is winding may be inferred from the fact that two hundred and twenty-five miles of the Long Trail are now in commission, and there is still a substantial gap to close in the air line distance of one hundred and fifty-five miles between the north and south borders. Full credit is also given to the Ascutney Mountain association and the Camel's Hump club which played the part of the saving remnant in keeping the mountain interest of the State alive before the Green Mountain club came into being.

The building of the Long Trail and the regions it opens to travel are described. Much space is given to the "mountain center" idea which is being developed by the Green Mountain club. Any town near the mountains commonly has some trail, or has logging roads leading up the mountains. It is often possible by building a few miles of trail to convert those straggling trails into a web of trails which will connect the towns and give an interest in the region, and which will connect the town with the Long Trail by several routes. The opportunity is at hand for each town with a mountain background to annex this background as an asset of the town. Bennington has one hundred miles of this kind of trail all tributary to the Long Trail. Acton, Manchester, Dorset and Peru are connected by a web of one hundred and forty miles of trail. Rutland has sixty miles, and is next to Woodstock which has over one hundred miles. Brandon also has a web of one hundred miles of trail at its door. Burlington's own particular mountain park, extending from Sterling mountain to Camel's Hump and including Mt. Mansfield and Bolton mountain, Smuggler's Notch and any of these peaks may be climbed in a day's round trip from Burlington. This is also true of the peaks as far south as Killington peak. The trails in these regions have been inventoried, but even a walk on either the east or west side of the Green mountains has the same opportunity.

The photographs which illustrate the article, while not doing justice to the Green mountains infinite variety will awaken a desire for better acquaintance. The outside cover of the magazine carries the best picture of Smuggler's Notch ever shown. It is taken from the Tunnelling Water Trail on the east side of Mt. Mansfield and far below the state road, and looks northward through the defile showing the cliffs at their highest. The photograph was taken by Herbert Wheaton Condon, a New York architect, whose pictures of the Green mountains at home and abroad are well known. Mr. Condon is a member of the G. M. C. and in 1914 led a squad of his company, 3rd Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on a practice march over the Long Trail in full field equipment. It is a misfortune that the best mountain pictures have been taken by amateurs, yet they are not commercially available. The G. M. C. and others find it difficult to obtain good Green Mountain pictures as there is a lack of this very convincing medium of publicity.

Some of the pictures illustrating the article are Mr. Mansfield from Underhill, a bit of the Long Trail on the way up Mt. Mansfield from Nebraska Notch, and another, a military march on the nose. There is an exceptionally good view of Camel's Hump through Bolton narrow, and another snowshoeing up Camel's Hump. There is a view of the beautiful Rochester valley with piecemeal of the foreground. The last is a picture of Sterling pond, this pond lies high on the south slope of Sterling mountain at the foot of the Madonna. In isolated, forest-clad beauty, its elevation has been reckoned to be somewhere about 2,500 feet, but on September 4 this was definitely settled, when the aneroid barometer read 3,100 feet. The day was hot and clear and a deduction of 100 feet would probably give a true reading. This makes Sterling pond the highest considerable body of water in Vermont, with Haystack pond in Wilmington 2,800 feet in elevation, the next highest.

In this year there has been a greater output of publicity for the Green mountains than the total output of the preceding five years. The Churchman, the monthly magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, enters 100,000 homes throughout the United States, with its largest circulation in the East. The information conveyed in this article on the Green mountains and the Long Trail could not be placed to better advantage, and though the season is almost over, there will be inquiries resulting, and the Green mountains will be remembered next season. Added to this, the 65,000 Skyline booklets and the thousands of reprinted articles circulated by the G. M. C., the extra efforts of the State department of public relations, and the hotels and public material, which has brought visitors to the green hills of Vermont.

For this valuable tribute, which will aid in the conversion of the Green

FARMER'S WIFE

TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do." Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co., 233 Central Ave., Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

APPROPRIATED IN FRANCE

The Le Ripoll building, situated on a wharf beside the Seine river, Paris, France, was recently roofed with Copper-rubber roofing, samples free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

PROBATION CASES.

A. L. Sherman's Semi-Annual Report Shows Interesting Figures.

A. L. Sherman, county probation officer, has filed with the county court his semi-annual report covering the period from the first day of the March term of county court to the first day of the September term, 1915. At the beginning of this period there were 18 cases on the probation docket, of which 61 have been released by the expiration of their term, 39 have been discharged upon the probation officer's recommendation, four were surrendered for violation of the conditions of their parole and have been sentenced, one has been deceased and 17 cases have been terminated by the probationers having disappeared outside the State. This leaves 56 old cases on the docket and 61 new cases have been released by Mr. Sherman, as follows: Twenty-five unconditionally pardoned by the Governor, 23 from the Burlington city court, six from the Winooski municipal court, two from the county court, and three from justices of the peace. Of these new cases, terms of five have expired and one has been surrendered for violation of the conditions of their parole, leaving 55 new cases, which with the 56 old cases, makes a total of 111 cases on the docket and the total number of cases for the period covered by the report, 218.

Mr. Sherman also collected \$122.40 from probationers during the last six months, of which he has paid to the various courts, \$122.00, of which \$12.50 is a balance carried over from his last report. The probation officer reports that most of the probationers attempt to live up to their conditions and he finds that a swift surrender of those who do not, has an excellent effect upon the remainder.

MANY COMPLAINTS HEARD.

This summer many persons are complaining of rheumatism, lame backs, rheumatoid, biliousness and of being "always tired." Aches, pains and ills caused by kidneys not doing their work yield quickly to Foley Kidney Pills. They help elimination, give sound sleep and make you feel better. J. W. O'Sullivan, Adv.

RILEY-LYNCH.

Wedding of Burlington Young People at St. Mary's Thursday morning.

The marriage of Charles A. Riley, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Riley of 64 Hyde street, and Miss Florence E. Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Lynch of 17 North street, was celebrated at eight o'clock Thursday morning at St. Mary's cathedral. The bride was attended by Miss Emma Riley and the groom by Edward Lynch. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents and Mr. and Mrs. Riley left later for a wedding trip of a week or 10 days. On their return they will live at 24 College street. Mr. Riley is employed by the Vermont Hardware company.

THINGS THAT ARE NO MORE.

(From the Portland Press.)

Speaking of school beginning Monday, where are the old-fashioned boys—Who used to climb in through the window at seven o'clock in the morning in order to preempt the back seats. Who used to line up in front of the entrance to size up the new teacher and determine how many it would take to lick him.

Who used to sprinkle cayenne pepper around in the aisles in order to start an epidemic of sneezing and distract attention from lessons.

Who used to plan on throwing the teacher out of the window the second or third week of the term.

Who sometimes misused and got thrown out themselves.

Who used to plan on stuffing the stove funnel full of paper at least once a term in order to smoke the school out.

And who went to school for anything but to do some studying.

If the present tenant is not to renew his lease, start the classified advertising hunt for the new tenant now and get all the sleep you need!

REVIEWS ANTI-SALOON WORK

Superintendent Smith Has the League Out of Debt.

Continuous Campaign of Education a Helpful Factor in Securing Steady Decline in the License Vote Throughout Vermont.

Four years' work of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League is reviewed by its superintendent, the Rev. Clifford H. Smith of this city, in the Vermont edition of the American Issue as follows: "Persons invited to contribute for the support of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League sometimes ask what we are doing and what results we have to show for our work. The present executive head of the league has now completed four years of service, and in answer to this very proper question it may not be out of place to recall some of the things accomplished during these years.

To begin with things of least importance, the league has adopted a new constitution and by-laws, under which its board of trustees more truly represents the churches and other temperance forces of the State than before, and through which it works in close harmony with the Anti-Saloon League of America, of which it is a vital part.

It has also been incorporated under the laws of Vermont, and conducts its affairs in accordance with the State laws regulating corporations. Its business is done in a businesslike way, all moneys received and disbursed are carefully accounted for, and a complete financial statement is issued each year.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The league carries on a continuous campaign of education concerning the nature and effects of alcohol, the evils of intemperance and the progress of the temperance cause. This is accomplished through the publication of the Vermont edition of the American Issue, of which from 3,500 to 4,000 copies are circulated each month, through the distribution of many thousands of pages of printed matter of various kinds—for example, 15,000 copies of Dr. Marvin's lecture, "Alcohol Not a Stimulant, But a Narcotic Poison"—through the material furnished for Sunday school temperance instruction, and through several hundred public addresses and lectures each year.

An illustrated lecture called "Facts and Fancies about a Famous Fraud" has been given by our field secretary, Albert E. Laine, more than a hundred times to audiences aggregating more than 8,000 people. Often those who have listened to it have said it was the most effective temperance address they had ever heard. The league office serves as a bureau of information on all questions relating to the temperance cause. The questions referred to us run into hundreds each year. Ministers ask for facts for temperance sermons, newspapers use our material, leaders of temperance meetings call for programs, college and high school students get the answers to queries in essays and debates, public speakers and lecturers touring the State for needed information about our laws and conditions.

This part of the work is especially useful and important, and we have taken pains to develop it, but it is not work that can be reported in detail or for public display.

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGNS.

At the outset the present administration of the league recognized the fact that the local option, high license law now on the statute books represents the State's present policy for the control of the liquor traffic and should be accepted as such in good faith until it is changed. Accordingly the league has given all the assistance in its power to secure non-licensing votes in the towns of the State. The following table will show the results of the local option elections in each of the last five years, the first one, before the present administration began being given for the sake of comparison.

License	Towns	No-License
	Granting	Majority
1911	23	6,962
1912	21	5,283
1913	24	7,281
1914	20	10,195
1915	20	10,553

It would be absurd to claim that this steady decline in the license vote is wholly due to league activities, but our organization has been a helpful factor in securing the results shown above is capable of positive proof.

It must be frankly admitted that our work in this direction of law enforcement has not been what it ought to be. Money has been lacking of them was an important factor in the failure of the league to remove the existing prejudices. Several bills were introduced in the Legislature of 1912 which were intended to make the law easier for the liquor traffic. Every one of these was defeated. The most important of them was an important liquor bill which had influential backing. It was vigorously opposed by the league and in the end was fairly laughed out of court with not a voice raised in its behalf.

Several bills designed to restrict the traffic still further were passed by the Legislature, one of them being a bill to prohibit public officials taking out liquor licenses. This bill was drafted in the league office and carried through the Legislature under league auspices. It has compelled several men to choose between liquor selling and holding public office.

In the spring of 1914 the league inaugurated a movement for the passage of a state-wide prohibitory referendum law. This action was endorsed by many influential organizations and thousands of names were signed to petitions in behalf of such legislation. All candidates for the State Senate were interrogated as to their attitude on the question, and from the answers received it was apparent that whatever the result of the election, a majority of that body could be depended on to favor the bill.

REPRESENTATION PUT THROUGH.

With the help of competent legal counsel the league and a State-wide prohibitory referendum law drawn up and introduced in the Legislature of 1915. In spite

Fashion's Requirements

Gives that pearls white complexion so much desired by the women of Fashion.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream We will send a complexion cream and a box of powder leaves for 10c to cover cost of mailing and wrapping. At Druggists and Department Stores. FERT, T. HOPKINS & SON, Props. 47 Great Jones St., New York City

of determined opposition it passed both houses by large majorities and was promptly signed by the governor. It is now before the voters of the State for their judgment at the annual town meetings next March.

During these four years important temperance legislation has been before Congress for action. We have aimed to keep our senators and representatives informed concerning the sentiment on these matters among their constituents, and they have responded most cordially. The Webb-Kenyon bill received the united support of the Vermont delegation in February, 1913. While we did not secure unanimous support of the proposed prohibitory constitutional amendment, we did bring about a better understanding of the situation which will be helpful later. The senator and one of the representatives elected last November have stated that they would support the prohibitory amendment.

At the beginning of the period here reviewed the league was carrying a burdensome debt of nearly six hundred dollars. On the first of January, 1915, we were able to report a bill provided for and a balance of \$24 in the treasury. Every dollar now contributed to the league goes directly into the work in hand. There are no old bills to be paid.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe. 25c a box.

REBEKAHS CELEBRATE.

Burlington Lodge Remember Appropriately 64th Anniversary of Order.

The 64th anniversary of the founding of the Rebekah degree in Odd Fellowship hall by the Burlington lodge, Antonio, No. 11, and Beatrice, No. 60, with a most entertaining musical program. Following the regular meeting of Beatrice Lodge Mrs. Clara Norton, noble grand, presided over the program, which follows:

Vocal solo, Mrs. Catherine Tabor, accompanied by Miss Rosa Thomas, vocal solo, Miss Susie Stowell, reading, Miss Peck; vocal solo, Mrs. Ella Hodges, accompanied by Mrs. C. Van Steenberg; flute solo, George H. Wilder. And here a word should be said for the accompanist, little Miss Helene Smith, who went through the difficult accompaniment of Kohler's "Flowers of Italy" and Egyptian ballet from Laund's suite without a break and with an understanding of the music which would have done credit to one many years her senior. The program was completed with a vocal solo by Mrs. Mamie Holmes Davis and a violin solo by G. B. Preston, accompanied by Mrs. Davis.

Remarks on the Rebekah degree by Grand Master Dr. C. C. Holcomb and also remarks by O. W. Edwards. The company then repaired to the banquet hall, where a dainty buffet luncheon was served. A pleasant social hour with dancing followed. The committee in charge was made up of three ladies from each lodge, Miss Bertha Ransom, being chairman of those from Beatrice Lodge and Mrs. Tena Gifford chairman of those from Antonio.

"For the land's sake—use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth and those who till it." (Adv.)

BOY INJURED.

Thomas Asaid, 11, Knocked Down by Motorcycle—Only Slightly Hurt.

Thomas, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. David Asaid of 90 Pearl street, while crossing Pearl street at the corner of St. Paul, Friday evening, was struck by a motorcycle, ridden by Richard Burgess of 28 Loomis street, but escaped with slight injuries. The boy was watching a hack which was coming up St. Paul street and failed to see Mr. Burgess who was traveling close to the right hand curb of Pearl street. The motorcycle struck the boy on the left side, throwing him forward onto both elbows, which were bruised, and he also received several other scratches and bruises. He was carried into the office of Dr. R. W. Johns at 112 Pearl street, where his hurts were dressed, before being taken to his home.

STATE Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Secretary H. G. Banks and Physical Director L. H. Avery of the Bennington association, have both resigned. Secretary Banks will take up the work as pastor of the Methodist church at Shelburne, and Mr. Avery has gone to the Torrington, Conn., Y. M. C. A.

Friends of Association work will be glad to know that the first thousand dollars has already been paid into the State committee for the work of Warren E. Bristol in the European war. The money has already been sent to the world's committee. It is earnestly hoped that other thousands may be sent before the end of December. The State committee solicits gifts of money for this fund. Any amount, large or small, will be gladly received and forwarded for this week. The reports being constantly received show some remarkable work being done at the front among all the warring nations.

By invitation of the churches and the Business Men's association, the sixth annual conference for the older boys of Vermont will be held at Rutland, on January 14, 15 and 16, 1916. Plans are already under way to make it the best one yet held. The next State convention of the association will be held at the Burlington association in April, 1916, being the 44th.

HE SOON REPENTED.

At the sweet summer twilight and the silence of the woodland had not to young Gile's head. Suddenly he turned to his fair companion and stammered: "Mary, will you be my—my—"

"Yes, Gile," replied Mary, in soft confusion.

Then followed a silence deeper even than that of the woodland, and the girl sat impatient.

"Why don't you say something, lad?" she asked.

"Nay, lass," replied her lover in deepening tone. "I think there's been too much said already"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

If your services are not ADVERTISABLE they are not MARKETABLE.

STOLEN AUTO FOUND

Dr. Sparhawk's Car Recovered in North Ferrisburg.

Machine Was Abandoned by Two Boys, Both Unknown, Who Were Endeavoring to Run the Car Up Hill—Seen by Citizens.

An automobile belonging to Dr. Sam Sparhawk, which was stolen early Saturday morning from beside the doctor's house at the corner of Spruce and South Union streets, was recovered by him Sunday at North Ferrisburg. The identity of the thieves has not yet been learned.

Dr. Sparhawk left his car, which is a 25 horsepower, at about 10 o'clock Saturday night beside his house Friday night and it was not missed until about eight o'clock Saturday morning, when the doctor went out to ride downtown. Between two and three o'clock neighbors in the vicinity of the corner of Winooski avenue and Spruce street heard the chugging of a car but paid no particular attention to it. When Dr. Sparhawk discovered the loss of his machine he notified the chief of police and news of the theft was sent out. About 7:30 o'clock in the evening a telephone message was received at the police office from David Ploof of North Ferrisburg who stated that a car answering to the description of that lost from this city was in the road near that village. He first saw the car in the morning about five o'clock when two boys were attempting to run it up a hill there. He said that after several unsuccessful attempts they left the car and took to the road on the run and that was the last he saw of them. Dr. Sparhawk went Sunday to North Ferrisburg and ran his automobile to this city.

Residents of this vicinity pay little or no attention to the growing theft of automobiles throughout the country. There is hardly a day in which the local police office does not receive one or several cards asking for information about cars which have been stolen. There seems to be a greater demand among the thieves for the Ford car which may be explained by the fact that a greater number of people understand running that make. So far during the month of September cards advertising for 14 different cars have been received from Oakland, Cal. Twelve of these were Fords, with one Cole and one Zust Word from Providence, R. I., is the effect that during this month five Ford cars and one Hupmobile have been stolen. During August eight Fords were reported stolen from Providence, one from Concord, Mass., a seven passenger Pierce-Arrow and a Ford from Worcester and a Harley-Davidson motorcycle from Springfield. Those reported at Burlington are but a small part of the actual thefts as only those are reported to this city which are supposed to have come this way. The practice of leaving cars standing upon the street all night is a dangerous one. All that was necessary to the car owned by Dr. Sparhawk was to release the brakes and let it glide down Spruce street.

SCHOOLS MAY BAR CHILDREN.

Common colds are contagious and boards of health in many cities are considering barring children with colds from school. Felecy's Honey and Tar is an old and reliable family medicine and free children from coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Parents may save trouble by giving before school opens. J. W. O'Sullivan, Adv.

EXTENDING PARCEL POST

Foreign Trade Boom to Be Aided by Postoffice Department.

A radical extension of the foreign parcel post service to enable American manufacturers to export direct to consumers in other countries, is being planned by the postoffice department. The department, however, will not make public its proposal till after Congress meets in December. Postmaster-General Burleson has already made up his mind to extend the parcel post service to all the countries of the world. This plan, it is expected, will give a tremendous stimulus to business men in the United States who lack the selling facilities of some of the big corporations which have captured markets in South America and elsewhere. It is believed that the success of the domestic parcel post in bringing the producer and consumer into close touch with each other can be duplicated by arranging new postal conventions with foreign powers so as to encourage to the widest possible extent the shipping of goods in small quantities directly from establishments doing a mail order business to merchants or to ultimate consumers.

The United States has a set of parcel post conventions with sixty-eight countries throughout the world. To these countries parcels may be sent at the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. To Mexico the minimum weight is four and one-half pounds, but to the other countries the weight is eleven pounds. In general, packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined. According to the information available, the restrictions of weight and size will be removed, and it will be possible, in all probability, to ship to foreign ports everything which can now be sent by mail from one part of the United States to another.

The administration is bending every effort to the problem of increasing foreign trade. Most of the work so far done by the federal trade commission, created originally for the regulation of business, has been in the direction of encouraging exports. Never before have the various bureaus of the commerce departments been so busy as they are to-day with what used to be termed "dollar diplomacy." Now that the postoffice department is about to join the "trade boosters," practically every cabinet officer is enlisted in this campaign.

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Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lax liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax. J. W. O'Sullivan—adv.

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DECLINE OF THE HAMMOCK

It Promoted Sociability Greatly by Throwing People Together.

The hammock is passing. Lawn swings have succeeded it in so many places that already it has become extinct in many communities. And one cannot fail to observe that the prominence of inland camps and bachelor girls has increased most alarmingly during these same years in which the hammock's popularity has waned.

The hammock was a great promoter of sociability. It not only drew people together, but made them feel strangely drawn toward each other, and brought them closer together in 15 minutes than would six weeks of hammockless acquaintance. Often it made people who did not fancy they were congenial feel peculiarly attracted to each other, against their inclinations, simply because the hammock had inclinations of its own.

I recall an occasion, at a picnic, when an overly stout gentleman took a seat in one end of a hammock, in the other end of which an ethereal young woman was sitting. The dainty creature had met the stout gentleman for the first time only a few hours before, yet the instant he plumped himself into the hammock she gave way to sudden and irrepressible emotion. Rising like a lioness on heavy heels, she flew into his arms, clasping him eagerly, though a dozen of us were looking on.

Yet the hammock is passing, and if sentiment cannot save it, I know of nothing which can. Except as a promoter of heart-to-heart sociability, I know of no real need for it. It is particularly unpopular by residents of inland communities, that sailors sleep in hammocks, but I do not believe it. I have seen several sailors, and they were not rainbow shaped.

So there is no hope for the hammock save in the ascendancy of woman. If the dear ladies can go ahead and get to running our government, the hammock becomes extinct everywhere, they may save it. Then, if they wish to prove that matters vital to the heart and home still are of first importance to them, let their first action be to restore the hammock, the best friend of youth and romance, to its ancient power and glory.—St. Louis Republic.

HAS HAD MANY 'ICE AGES'

Not Strictly Correct to Speak of the Earth's "Glacial Epoch."

Everyone with intelligent interest in the history of the world on which he lives has heard of the "glacial epoch" or the "ice age." The inhabitants of the northern portion of the United States have no doubt a general understanding of the fact that the great hills and ridges and the huge boulders with which they are familiar are due to an irresistible invasion from Canada by "the great ice sheet" at a date just preceding that which geologists term "recent" yet many thousands of years ago.

It is, however, not strictly correct to speak of the "ice age" or the "glacial epoch" for there have been many of them. It is now known that even this latest or Pleistocene glacial epoch has several important divisions, and in the Rocky mountain region it appears that important changes in the form and height of the mountains, due to a wearing down by erosion, took place between the glacial subepochs.

More than 60 years ago it was recognized by English geologists that certain masses of gravel and boulders and certain planned and grooved rock surfaces in rocks of Permian age in India indicated a glacial epoch vastly older than that of the Canadian ice sheets, but it is only within the last 20 years that geologists have learned that glacial conditions have occurred at many different times in the earth's history. The evidence of this has been found in all continents, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South and North America. The formation of great ice sheets took place at different periods in the larger divisions of geological time back to the Proterozoic—that is, to the age of the oldest known sedimentary rocks, a great many million years ago.

One of the most recent discoveries of old glacial deposits is that made by Prof. W. A. Woodworth of the United States geological survey in southwestern Colorado. Near Ridgway, Professor Woodworth found typical glacial till, containing boulders and boulders showing well-preserved scratches and other markings, occurring beneath Tertiary lavas of the San Juan mountains and upon Upper Cretaceous beds. From the conditions of occurrence it is clear that these Ridgway gravels are of early Eocene age.

SULPHUR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sulphur deposits are found on White Island, in the Bay of Plenty on the east coast of the North Island of New Zealand, about 20 miles from the mainland. This island, which covers about 600 acres, attains a height of 900 feet on one side and opens to the sea on the other. Its topography indicates an old crater, and the boiling lake on the island, which is one of the awe-inspiring sights of New Zealand, is a further evidence of volcanism. After the New Zealand Sulphur company had spent \$100,000 in preparation for mining sulphur in this locality, a volcanic disturbance wrecked the camp and killed 10 men.

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ELECTRIC AMBULANCES.

They Possess Many Advantages over Other Vehicles.

Electric ambulances are now being used in many of the largest cities. They possess many inherent advantages over a horse drawn ambulance or a gasoline ambulance. The electric ambulance is sanitary and odorless, practically noiseless, gives minimum vibration and is more readily controlled than any other type. The electric is a great improvement because it is wonderfully efficient, has a low upken cost and can be depended upon when on the road. Owing to its few wearing parts it is seldom in the repair shop.

But the strongest argument for the electric is its peculiar adaptability to this field of service. A horse driven vehicle is "jerky" and smells more or less of the animal hauling it. No matter how carefully driven a horse will now and then move at a critical moment, frequently just as the patient is being lifted in or removed from the vehicle. Horses are not infrequent. A spare horse is necessary, either to divide up the work when calls are frequent or in case of sickness or accidents to the regular horse. This matter of reserve horse equipment is worth mention when it is considered that the per diem of feeding one horse (about 50 cents) is usually greater than the cost of current for the electric. As to the other advantages and overhead charges and the horse-drawn ambulance can hardly be defended on the point of economy.

The electric ambulance also has certain economic advantages over its gasoline propelled counterparts. The vibration is less, the controllability is greater, there are no fumes to choke or otherwise irritate the patient, and there is no danger from fire or explosion. The insurance rate upon the electric vehicle and upon the building in which it is garaged is much less in the case of the electric.

The electric ambulance is easier handled in heavy traffic. It is held down to a sane speed, which is absolutely limited by zone ratings, yet it is so flexible and is under such perfect control that it can maintain a higher rate of speed through crowded streets than the gasoline ambulance. It picks up speed quickly without jerking, due to the gentle, even acceleration of its revolving motor and component driving